

coxae, sutures of side pieces obscure; metasternum with punctures of disk rather small, separated by one and one half to more than twice their diameters, punctures along fore margins and at sides larger.

*Abdomen* with ventrite I tumid in female holotype, with a row of large marginal punctures, but those on disk similar to those on disk of metasternum; ventrite II with a row of dense, coarse punctures along fore margin and a well separated row at about middle; ventrites III and IV with their bounding sutures unusually broad, coarse and deep, sulciform, the sutures ending in marginal punctures and thus appearing to be turned slightly backward at sides, the ventrites costiform, with small punctures; ventrite V coarsely sculptured, subapically setose; pygidium shallowly impressed down middle, apex subtruncate.

Length (excluding head) : 4.0 mm.; breadth: 1.9 mm.

New Guinea. Holotype female, stored in the type collection of Bishop Museum, collected by Cyril E. Pemberton at Koitaki at 1,500 feet elevation in November or December 1928. (Koitaki is in a wet district about 30 miles into the mountains from Port Moresby on the Laloki River.)

This species, which appears to be a *Dryophthorus* at first sight, probably has habits similar to *Dryophthorus*, and future collectors may find it under damp, rotting bark or in rotting wood.

At Mr. Pemberton's request, I have dedicated this species to T. L. Sefton, manager of Koitaki Rubber Estates, Ltd., Papua, in appreciation of his cooperation and aid to the field researches of Mr. Pemberton, and on whose plantation it was discovered.

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## Two New *Amblycnemus* from Larat Island (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of December 13, 1943)

In 1931, Sir Guy Marshall described the anthonomine genus *Amblycnemus* to receive a Samoan species, and since then several other species have been described. Although many new species await description in the collections now before me, I have seen only two species from the Papuan subregion. This paper includes the descriptions of these two new species from the collection of the

Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station which are from Larat Island (in the Tenimbar group between New Guinea and Timor), and it is written principally to record the new zoogeographical data. With the present knowledge of the widespread distribution of the genus, we can safely say that it probably includes a large number of species. Undoubtedly many species inhabit the New Hebrides, Solomons, Bismarck and Papuan islands, and the genus may extend farther westward. Moreover, a number of allied new genera are among materials collected by me, and others surely remain to be discovered, for there is probably a whole group of genera centered around *Amblycnemus*.

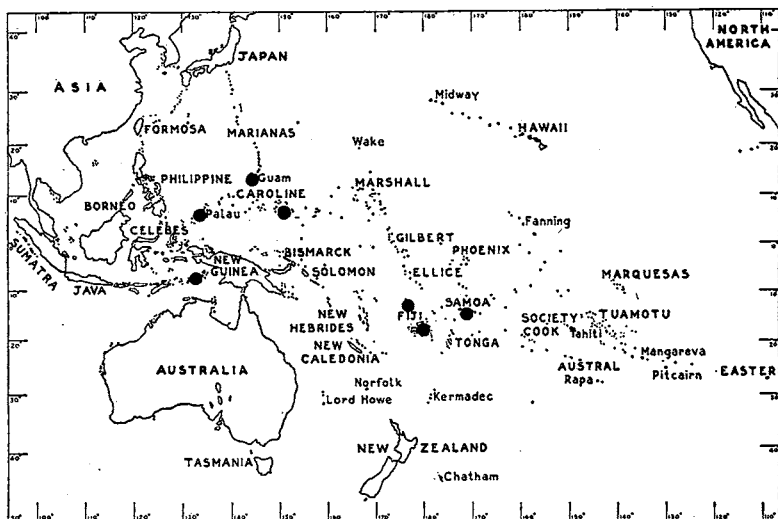


Fig. 1.—Map showing known distribution of the species of *Amblycnemus*.

The extraordinary resemblance in size, shape, color and color pattern of some of the species to members of the large cryptorhynchine genus *Trigonopterus* (*Idotasia*) is remarkable. And like members of that genus, the species of *Amblycnemus* which I have collected have rather similar habits as adults. That is, they may be most commonly found walking about on, or resting on, the leaves of various trees, shrubs and herbs in the forests. They seem to prefer large, shiny leaves. Nothing is known of their early stages.

The holotypes and allotype of the new species are stored in the type collection Bishop Museum, and paratypes are also in the collection of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station.



Fig. 2.

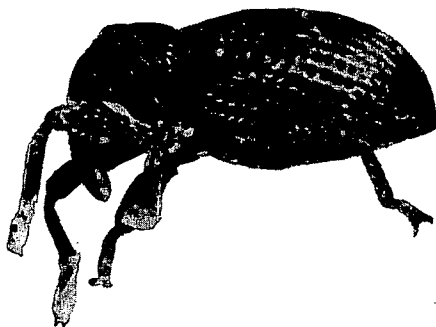


Fig. 3.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Dorsal and lateral views of holotype of *Amblycnemus fasciatus*, new species (photographs by W. Twigg-Smith, courtesy of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association).

The species of the genus thus far described are as follows:

1. ***Amblycnemus stvensoni*** Marshall, genotype.<sup>1</sup>  
Insects of Samoa, 4 (5): 266, fig. 6, 1931.  
Tutuila and Upolu Islands, Samoa.
2. ***Amblycnemus dentifer*** Zimmerman.  
Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 11 (1): 95, 1941.  
Melekeiok, Palao Islands, and Truk, Caroline Islands.
3. ***Amblycnemus dentipes*** Zimmerman.  
Bishop Mus. Bull. 172: 96, pl. 6, fig. F, 1942.  
Guam, Marianas Islands.
4. ***Amblycnemus fulgidus*** Zimmerman.  
Bishop Mus. Occasional Papers, 17 (14): 185, fig. 1, *a, b*, 1943.  
Rotuma Island.
5. ***Amblycnemus fasciatus*** Zimmerman, new species.  
Larat, Tenimbar Islands.
6. ***Amblycnemus laratensis*** Zimmerman, new species.  
Larat, Tenimbar Islands.

***Amblycnemus fasciatus*, new species (figs. 2, 3).**

Male. *Color*: derm reddish brown to piceous; elytra with a broad, dark, or black fascia just before middle, a similar fascia just behind middle and entire apical fifth dark, these fasciae probably subject to some individual variation; setae white and conspicuous; entire derm moderately coarsely reticulate or alutaceous and comparatively dull over all.

<sup>1</sup> Note: in my paper, Curculionidae of Guam, Bishop Mus. Bull. 172: 95, 1942, there are three serious typographical errors in the references to this genus and species. For 1921, read 1931 in both places, and for p. 226, read p. 266.

*Head* with crown coarsely reticulate; punctures medium sized, rather obscured by the coarse reticulation and bearing anteriorly directed prostrate or nearly prostrate setae which are obviously smaller and less conspicuous than those on interocular area; longitudinal dorsal contour of head and rostrum continuous; eyes moderately convex, interrupting lateral contours of head; interocular area slightly narrower than base of rostrum, with conspicuous, suberect, curved, narrowly lanceolate, squamiform setae continued from rostrum to tops of eyes.

*Rostrum*, in male, with its lower chord about one fourth longer than pronotum, gently arcuate, gradually, slightly expanded from base to apex; antennae inserted at about one third distance from apex; with a single, fine median carina from just behind antennal insertion to base, lateral sulci and carinae obscure or wanting; with three rows of conspicuous, decurved, lanceolate squamiform setae on either side of median line behind antennal insertions.

*Antennae* (described from left antenna removed from holotype) with the slender but clavate scape about as long as remainder of antenna, clava about two fifths as long as entire scape, its broadest part about one fourth broader than funicular segment I; funiculus with segment I about twice as long as broad, almost as long as segments II plus III, segment II somewhat longer than III, III to VI successively shorter and broader; club approximately as long as first two funicular segments together.

*Prothorax* slightly transverse (21 units wide to 17 long in holotype), broadest at about basal third, subapical constriction broad and shallow, only shallowly interrupting the otherwise slightly arcuate dorsal contour at apical third; punctures moderately coarse, dense, interstices between them narrower than diameters of punctures; with conspicuous, decurved, squamiform setae similar to those on rostrum, most abundant on sides, at apex and on either side of median line.

*Scutellum* bare, rounded, convex.

*Elytra* about three fourths as broad as long, three times as long as prothorax, broadest at about middle, breadth across humeri about one and three quarters times as broad as prothorax; base sinuous; sides just perceptibly narrowed behind humeri, thence broadly arcuate to the broadly rounded apices, subapical constriction obsolete, longitudinal dorsal contour almost evenly arcuate throughout; striae deep and distinctly impressed throughout, stria ten not continued beyond hind coxae; stria punctures distinct and conspicuous, those toward base large, coarse, subquadrate, and as broad or broader than intervals, but becoming smaller caudad and those behind middle less distinct and narrower than intervals, some of the punctures bearing decumbent, squamiform setae similar to but smaller than those on intervals; intervals distinctly convex, bearing conspicuous, well separated, white, narrowly lanceolate, decurved, squamiform setae in single rows excepting for a few extra setae at base and about middle of interval three.

*Legs* with femora shallowly and indistinctly punctured, bearing conspicuous, white, narrow, decurved setae, hind pair not extending behind third ventrite and armed beneath with a conspicuous, acute tooth, middle pair with a minute denticle and fore pair unarmed in holotype; tibiae not carinate, bearing finer, less conspicuous setae than those on femora, evidently unarmed at apices; tarsi with some of the dorsal setae stouter than others and elongate-sub-squamiform, third segment deeply bilobed and as broad as length of II plus III.

*Sternum* with prosternal canal densely set with plumose setae, side walls in front of coxae low, almost straight, simple, only slightly and indistinctly elevated behind fore coxae; mesocoxae separated by about the breadth of a mesocoxa; metasternum with disk shiny, sides dull, shortest distance between mid and hind coxae about equal to length of a metacoxa, with large, con-

spicuous, setiferous punctures around edges, sides coarsely and deeply punctured, the punctures broader there than on disk; metepisternum with a single row of narrowly spatulate, squamiform setae and with a row of similar setae on mesepisternum.

*Abdomen* tumid, first ventrite broadly arcuate between coxae, impressed in middle in male, punctures coarsest and closest along fore margin, punctures bearing fine, decurved setae, length along median line about equal to length of ventrites II to IV inclusive; suture between I and II obliterated at middle; ventrite II with small, scattered, setiferous punctures; ventrites III to V inconspicuously punctate and setose; ventrite V almost as long as III plus IV.

Length (excluding head and rostrum): 1.75 mm.; breadth: 0.9 mm.

Larat Island. Holotype male collected in December 1907 by F. Muir.

This species belongs to the *dentifer-dentipes* group of the genus, and it is closely similar to each of those species. It most closely resembles *A. dentipes* from Guam, but that species and *A. dentifer* each have all the femora dentate and on each of those species the hind femora are longer than on *A. fasciatus*. There are other characters, such as the proportions of various structures and parts of the body, that will also serve to distinguish these three species.

*A. dentifer*, *A. dentipes* and *A. fasciatus* form a group of species which is most distinct from *A. fulgidus* and *A. laratensis*, with the genotype, *A. stevensoni*, in between. In fact, before they are critically examined, such species as this new one and *A. fulgidus* hardly appear to belong to the same genus.

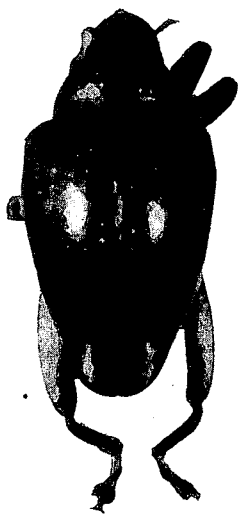


Fig. 4.

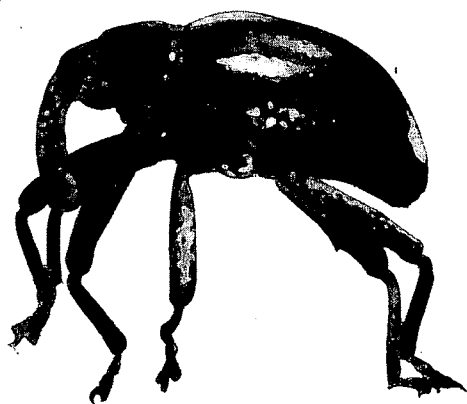


Fig. 5.

Figs. 4 and 5.—Dorsal and lateral views of *Amblycnemus laratensis*, new species (photographs by W. Twigg-Smith, courtesy of Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association).

**Amblycnemus laratensis**, new species (figs. 4, 5).

*Color:* derm piceous to black, moderately shiny above; squamae white; elytra each with a subapical vitta of white scales, dorsum otherwise without markings.

*Head* densely punctate, but with the coarse reticulation sometimes obscuring the individual punctures; each puncture on crown containing a narrow, anteriorly directed, prostrate or subprostrate squamiform seta, with two rows of more conspicuous scales on sides behind each eye; interocular area not more than one half as broad as base of rostrum, with a narrow median carina and a row of subprostrate or reclinate, lanceolate or subspatulate setae in the sulcus on each side of the median carina; longitudinal, median dorsal contour of front continuous with that of rostrum; eyes only slightly convex, not protuberant.

*Rostrum* in male with its lower chord about 1.3 times as long as pronotum, compressed at base and there about 0.8 as broad as depressed apex or about 0.8 as broad as height of base, gently arcuate, antennae inserted between distal one fourth and one third, carinae and intervening sulci conspicuous, with three dorsal and two lateral carinae (the outer lateral carinae at the dorsal scrobal margin) and with a short, somewhat obscure subbasal lateral carina between the outer dorsal and inner lateral carinae; sulci between carinae with conspicuous, mesially or mesad-cephalad directed lanceolate or narrowly subspatulate squamae; essentially similar in female, but more slender and with carinae and sulci less strongly developed, the median carina absent and setae fine instead of squamiform.

*Antennae* with the slender scape not quite as long as funiculus plus first segment of club, feebly clavate, hardly broader at its broadest part than first funicular segment; funicular segment I subequal to II, fully twice as long as broad, about twice as broad as apex of II, II slightly longer than III plus IV, III conspicuously longer than IV, IV to VI successively slightly broader, VI about as broad as long; club slightly longer than funicular segments III to VI inclusive, about one half as broad as long.

*Prothorax* distinctly transverse (about 40:27), broadest within basal third, arcuately narrowing from base to the narrow subapical constriction which is very near apex; subapical constriction not or indistinctly interrupting the otherwise evenly convex longitudinal dorsal contour; base strongly sinuous; distance across dorsum at subapical constriction approximately equal to length of pronotum; punctures medium sized, separated by interstices broader than their diameters toward base of disk, but distinctly denser and with narrower interstices cephalad, each puncture bearing a fine, inconspicuous, prostrate seta.

*Scutellum* bare, disk usually depressed.

*Elytra* about three fourths as broad as long, about three and one half times as long as prothorax, broadest behind humeri; base sinuous; humeri broadly angulate; sides sub-triangularly narrowed from just behind humeri to the broadly rounded apices; subapical constriction feeble; longitudinal dorsal contour rather strongly and evenly arcuate from base to apex, rising distinctly above level of pronotum, its highest point at about middle; intervals broad and flat, much broader than striae punctures on disk, with indistinct, microscopical setae only, but with a conspicuous vitta of broad, white, spatulate squamae, on apical part of interval three which begins at a point about opposite the apices of striae three and four; striae not impressed except near sides and at apex, but with regular rows of medium sized, distinct, well separated punctures, ninth stria merging with tenth above first ventrite.

*Legs* with femora densely and coarsely punctate, each puncture bearing a conspicuous seta, those on the dorsal edges of mid and hind pair (rarely on fore pair), and especially on hind pair, mostly squamiform, subspatulate and conspicuous, thus the hind pair at least with a white dorsal vitta; hind femora reaching about to apex of elytra, with a well developed, narrow, sharp tooth beneath, middle pair with a smaller tooth and fore pair with or without a small tooth (obscure or absent in female); tibiae distinctly multi-carinate, with fine, curved, subprostrate setae in the sulci, mid and hind pair of male mucronate (but with the mucrones usually obscured by the terminal setae), female without tibial mucrones; tarsi with third segment deeply bilobed, about twice as broad as long, slightly broader than length of II plus III.

*Sternum* with prosternal canal with only a few setae, side walls in front of coxae distinctly notched so as to form two tooth-like tubercles when viewed from side, but these usually somewhat obscured by setae and an exudate in the fovea on side of prothorax at base of the side walls; side walls not distinctly elevated behind coxae; mesocoxae about as widely separated as breadth of a mesocoxa; metasternum with ventral part shiny, punctate around edges and with fine setae in the punctures, outer vertical parts below pleura with large, white squamae borne from the coarse punctures, a deep, longitudinal, fovea-form, apical depression on median line, distance between mid and hind coxae approximately equal to length of a metacoxa; pleura without distinct setae or squamae, metepisternum with a single row of punctures.

*Abdomen* with first ventrite broadly concave, more deeply so in male than female, disk with distinct, but comparatively shallow punctures bearing decurved setae, length along median line equal to length of II to IV inclusive, suture between I and II obliterated in middle; ventrite II with rather obscure punctures bearing fine setae; ventrites III and IV coarsely reticulate and without conspicuous punctures or setae; ventrite V densely set with setiferous punctures, coarsely reticulate and with a conspicuous, deep, subapical median fovea.

Length (excluding head and rostrum): 2.5-2.9 mm.; breadth: 1.3-1.5 mm.

Larat Island. Holotype male, allotype female, five female paratypes, 16 male paratypes, four teneral males and two teneral females collected in December 1907 by F. Muir.

This species more closely resembles *A. fulgidus* than any of the other described species. It is, however, quite distinct from that species. The fovea on the fifth ventrite is peculiar.